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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.

Democracy.

This is a time of much political discussion and many men are standing up in meeting and giving their definitions of Democracy. Some declare in broad terms that Democracy consists in standing by the party organization, and in voting for the party's nominees without regard to the character of the nominees or the platform upon which they stand. Others declare that Democracy consists in reforming the tariff, in reducing expenditures of government to the minimum, in making a government by and with the consent of the governed. But these definitions and all definitions like them fall short of the mark. The fact is that Democracy consists in being something rather than in doing something. It is a living principle, and the acts of the Democratic party are simply the expressions of its principles. We must be careful not to mistake the shadow for the substance; not to mistake the act for the principle; not to mistake the form for the type. A man may act with the Democratic party without being a Democrat at heart. A man may vote for the Democratic nominee and advocate the platform upon which they stand without believing heart and soul in the principles of Democracy, without making them his rule of conduct.

It needs not to be argued that there can be no such thing as a successful Democracy unless the people who compose it are thoroughly saturated with its principles.

When the Lord Jesus Christ was upon earth he was frequently asked by his disciples when he would set up his kingdom, and his significant reply was, "The kingdom of God is within you." In all reverence the same may be said of Democracy. True Democracy is within the people as surely as true religion is a thing of the heart, rather than a thing of form and ceremony. We may have a form of Democracy. We may have a republic with the institutions of a republic in full force, but there can be no true Democracy unless its inspiration comes from the heart of its constituents. It is this inspiration that is the most important thing in the election of the Democratic nominee, although that is a matter of profound importance. The essential work of the campaign is, or should be, to inculcate and promote the true principles of Democracy. If those principles be in the hearts of the people, the republic will be safe, no matter who is elected, and sooner or later the candidates of the party will be elected. Judge Parker is doing much to promote true Democracy, and in any event, his labor will not be in vain.

The Progress of Education.

There are many fine buildings at the St. Louis Exposition, and many fine exhibits, but the noblest building of all is that which is dedicated to the cause of education. It is a school within itself, and one may spend days and weeks and months studying to his profit and enlightenment its numerous and varied exhibits. The exhibits are not confined simply to school work, although such are, of course, largely in the majority. There are practical illustrations throughout the building of the progress which this country is making in all departments of instruction. One may here see the progress that has been made in detecting crime and criminals, and in the modern methods of identification and punishment. One may see the progress that has been made in dealing with paupers, and again in dealing with persons of diseased bodies and minds. New York, for example, presents two pictures in contrast. The one, a picture of a ward in an old-time "lunatic asylum"; the other, a picture of a ward in a modern hospital for the treatment of insanity. In the first picture we have an old-fashioned straight jacket and a prison cell in which lunatics were formerly confined, in the latter we have a presentation of a later-day room in an up-to-date asylum with every comfort and convenience for the unfortunate patient.

But the most impressive exhibits in the building are those which illustrate modern methods of instruction in our common schools. It is significant, too, that some of the best and most extensive of these exhibits are made by the younger States of the West and Northwest, and it may be a matter of surprise to many that the young State of Nebraska lays claim to the honor of presenting the exhibit.

centage of illiteracy of any State in the Union, according to population.

Among the exhibits in the Missouri department is a model school for the instruction of deaf and dumb children. There are in this school forty little tots of both sexes, and instruction is daily given in the presence of spectators. This is a part of the public school system of the city of St. Louis, and ordinarily the work is carried on from day to day in one of the city schools especially set apart for the purpose.

If any of our Virginia readers are at all skeptical on the subject of kindergarten and manual training their doubts must be removed by a visit to this building. In every State exhibit this department of school work is emphasized, a large part of each exhibit being devoted to the work of pupils in the kindergarten and manual training schools.

We are not undertaking to give anything like a detailed description of this noble building, our desire and purpose being simply to emphasize by these brief allusions the work that is being prosecuted in all parts of the United States in behalf of popular education. The building is itself a splendid object lesson, and an inspiration to every visitor.

Bats and Mosquitoes.

A letter from a correspondent discussing the mosquito question advances the interesting theory that leather-winged bats are natural enemies of this pest, and when given a fair chance will utterly destroy the power of mosquitoes to annoy human beings by the simple method of eating them. Our correspondent says that in California there are two towns near together, one of which is decimated by a plague of mosquitoes. The other, which is situated in similar territory and has the same marshes and pools that render its neighbor almost uninhabitable, is free from mosquitoes. The reason assigned by our correspondent for this immunity is the presence of great multitudes of leather-winged bats, which live in an old covered bridge. These bats come out in flocks at nightfall and prey upon small insects, of which the succulent mosquito is a choice article. This is all very well for California, but we doubt if it would do for Richmond. Our women folks are more afraid of bats than they are of mosquitoes, and if the leather-wings should come in sufficient numbers to destroy the mosquitoes the remedy would, in the view of the women, be worse than the disease. In some of the outlying districts of Richmond bats do pay their visits after nightfall, and there is no doubt that they catch some of the mosquitoes which grow around. But many of the proviers escape, and it is not unusual for the women folks to be pestered with both bats and mosquitoes, and the cry is: "A plague on both your houses."

Thanks to Farmer Evans, however, Jack Frost will soon come and bring relief from both for a season.

The Same Everywhere.

Japan has achieved a place for herself among the patriotic and warlike nations of the world, but the Japanese people are no more popular now with the Californians than they were before the war with Russia. In the San Francisco Chronicle recently there appeared an earnest petition from the Board of Education of San Francisco praying that separate schools be established for the white and for the Japanese children, on the ground that the commingling of Mongolians and whites was extremely undesirable. Continuing, the petitioners said: "It is extremely deplorable that white children and Mongolians must be educated side by side in the same school rooms of the schools of this city." Wherefore, the petitioners prayed for separate schools.

The Japanese have many fine traits, but the white races have an instinct that abhors all social intermingling with blacks, yellow or red races. A few Mongolians, Indians or Africans will be tolerated as a curiosity, but when the numbers become sufficient to produce a social equality and intermingling, the white races have uniformly revolted.

Lies, Says Senator Spooner.

"Lies, all lies," is Senator Spooner's comment on the scathing exposure of Wisconsin's political corruption which appears in McClure's for October. "A wilful perversion of political history," says Senator Spooner, but before giving out any refutation of the charges made by Lincoln J. Stephens, the senators wish to confer, "curia advisare vult." It is stated that no libel suit will be brought, and that the charges will be discussed and answered publicly before the voters of Wisconsin. In the meantime the voters of America will do well to ponder the facts stated by Mr. Stephens, who is neither irresponsible nor coward. Senator Spooner is admittedly one of the great Republican leaders, and Mr. Stephens is preeminently the greatest sleuth that ever tracked down "enemies of the republic." The issue will be watched with interest.

Exposing Crime.

A correspondent of one of our Northern exchanges wishes to know why, in exposing criminals, the newspapers do not suppress names. He thinks that it would serve the same purpose, in many cases at least, if the criminal should be simply "described," leaving the reader to guess at his identity.

This would-be reformer does not seem to realize that if his absurd suggestion should be adopted, the greatest power of the press for deterring crime would be destroyed. It is exposure more than all things else that criminals in high life fear. They dread the newspapers more than they dread the courts. The one thing that they fear and dread most of all is to see their name in the criminal records of a newspaper.

The World's Cotton Patch.

The movement to bring a delegation of the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain and the continent of Europe to the United States that they make a personal study of the cotton growing and cotton manufacturing possibilities of the South is a movement in the right direction. Europeans have been casting about in Africa and elsewhere for suitable lands

for the cultivation of cotton, but thus far the experiments have been without satisfactory results. The fact is the South is nature's own cotton patch, and her lands are capable of producing enough cotton to supply the demands of the whole world. Cotton culture is no experiment in the South. We know by long experience that the soil and climate are particularly adapted to this industry and foreigners instead of trying to develop cotton fields in doubtful territory on their side of the ocean would do much better to invest their money in Southern lands and produce cotton for their own consumption. There is plenty of room in the South; plenty of uncultivated land; plenty of undeveloped land, and all that the foreigners have to do is to come in and occupy. The South is pre-eminently the great field for cotton exploitation. Its producing capacity has never been half-way developed.

Senator Gorman, who is a close observer of political winds, and is a mighty good political prophet, says this campaign reminds him very much of the campaign of 1892. There was much apathy on both sides in that year, the candidates being Cleveland and Harrison, and the politicians were all at sea as to the outcome of the election. Cleveland was elected by a large majority after a very quiet campaign. The senator says that the people this year are quietly studying the issues, just as in 1892, and he feels that the politicians will be surprised by the outcome.

The independent press of New York City is a queer compound. Some of the papers of that class are supporting Parker and fighting both of the State tickets, while at least one is standing by Roosevelt and making war on Higgins and the balance of the Republican State ticket.

Somehow or other the announcement that President Roosevelt will presently issue a call for another peace conference doesn't seem to be eliciting any great enthusiasm in the political circles of Europe.—Philadelphia Inquirer. The announcement was not made for that purpose, but rather to try to create some enthusiasm in political circles on this side of the big salt pond.

Recently there has been a phenomenal rise in the price of the stocks of Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville and Nashville. A few months ago these stocks were selling around 100; yesterday Coast Line sold at 131-1/2 and Louisville at 127-1/2. Here is another sign of the South's prosperity.

Jefferson and Andrew Johnson acquired territory that was worth something—the Louisiana purchase and the Alaska purchase, for instance. The latter put out twenty-six million dollars in gold last season. The Sandwich Islands and the Philippines are no good.

In a speech made out in Colorado the other day, Speaker Cannon practically admitted that he expects the next House of Representatives to be Democratic.

The grand old mother of Presidents and things has too many family reunions and too few apples, potatoes, peanuts and mineral samples at St. Louis.

The Amalgamated Order of Beef Consumers is still being assessed for strike expenses in Chicago, and the strike has been over for nearly a month.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance seems to have been the signal for another advance in stocks and securities. He is sane, safe and sound.

If you own an automobile and want to make speed and run over folks with impunity, just get a position in the diplomatic service.

The big Irish potato crop of this year is now bringing some extra cash to the horny-handed sons of toil in old Virginia.

The quality of a letter of acceptance depends entirely upon what standpoint from which one views the writer of the same.

Great country is old Virginia. As soon as the dust gets bad the rain comes right along to the rescue.

Let us hope that the frost will attend to the mosquitoes before it locates on the pumpkin.

There was something doing in a political way on the Virginia court greens on Monday.

JAMESTOWN'S FOUNDING.

Episcopal Church's Part to be Emphasized at 300th Anniversary. Steps have just been taken fittingly to celebrate the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the colony of Jamestown, the first permanent establishment of Anglo-Saxon civilization on this continent. The celebration will be a religious, political and historical, for it is claimed that the founding of Jamestown is the birthday of the church in this country, and that it was what is now called the Protestant Episcopal Church that was the first reformed religious body to take possession of the land. The Council of the Episcopal Church in Virginia will formally celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Episcopal Church, which is about to meet in Boston, to assemble in Richmond three years hence, and in connection with the triennial gathering of that body, properly to celebrate the anniversary in question. The Virginia committee will point out how distinguished was the character of the first of the Jamestown founders, with its Washington, Madison, Monroe, Maury, Mason, Lee, Henry, Harrison, and the rest of the Virginia committee will also remind the bishops and deputies, sitting in the capital of the Puritan country, that most of what the founders of Jamestown brought to America has been forgotten, or at least not learned by America, and that it is the duty of general Convention three years hence to assist in a revival of religious history and historic religion.—Boston Transcript.

IF YOU'RE SICK

Why don't you try a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before you eat a meal and at bed-time. You'll be surprised at the amount of good it will do you. It has cured thousands of sickly men and women of the most stubborn cases of indigestion, with its Washington, Madison, Monroe, Maury, Mason, Lee, Henry, Harrison, and the rest of the Virginia committee will also remind the bishops and deputies, sitting in the capital of the Puritan country, that most of what the founders of Jamestown brought to America has been forgotten, or at least not learned by America, and that it is the duty of general Convention three years hence to assist in a revival of religious history and historic religion.—Boston Transcript.

Donnelly's Denial. (By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, September 28.—President Michael Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union, flatly denied to-day ever having received a letter purporting to come from President Roosevelt.

SEPT. 29TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1066. William the Conqueror landed in England at Pevensey, in Sussex, and made the conquest of the country and revolutionized its institutions.

1390. Richard II. resigned his right to the crown, publicly acknowledging his incapacity to reign.

1404. Columbus met with his brother Bartholomew at the town of Isabella, in the West Indies, after a separation of fourteen years, during which the latter had paid an unsuccessful visit to the court of England.

1500. Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden, died. He recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke and established the Protestant religion in his country.

1504. The Earl of Leicester was ennobled, on which occasion, it is said, coaches were first brought to London.

1604. The act of King James against witches went into operation.

1720. The great "South Sea Bubble," a scheme for paying off the national debt of England, burst, and involved an incredible number of people in utter ruin. The capital of the company was about \$168,000,000.

1780. Volcano of Jerullo, in Mexico, by which a mountain was thrown up in a single night to the height of 1,224 feet in the midst of a large plain.

1778. American frigate Raleigh, after gallantly engaging two British men-of-war some time, ran ashore and was captured.

1791. The national assembly of France dissolved itself.

1793. The French convention decreed the incorporation with the French republic of all the Austrian possessions on the west side of the Rhine.

1813. The Americans, under General Harrison, took possession of Sandwich and Detroit.

1825. Daniel Shays, noted for the part he took in the celebrated rebellion of 1786, which bears his name, died at Sparta, aged eighty-four. He had been an officer in the Revolutionary army and enjoyed a pension.

1827. Captains Parry and Franklin reached the admiralty, from the arctic and overland American expeditions. The latitude made by Parry was 82° 34' degrees.

1837. By treaty between the United States and the Sioux Indians they sold all their lands east of the Mississippi River, about five million acres, for \$1,000,000.

1855. The Russians, 35,000 strong, attacked Kars, gained possession of the redoubt four times, and were four times driven back, and at length retreated, leaving 4,000 dead in the trenches and around the city. Loss of the garrison about 800.

1865. Osage Indians cede 1,000,000 acres of their lands for \$300,000.

1868. General Reynolds issues an order prohibiting the election on the 3d of November in Texas for President and Vice-President.

1902. Emile Zola, eminent French author, died.

GURNEY TO BE RECALLED

Will Probably be Speedily Assigned to Some Other Duty.

BY PAUL LAMBETH. (Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch, Copyright 1904.)

LONDON, September 28.—Hugh Gurney, the third secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, will, I am assured, be speedily withdrawn from the United States, and assigned to some other duty. The matter will be arranged quietly, and in all probability the first step will be the granting of a leave of absence to the young diplomat, which, so far as Washington is concerned, will be permanent. The attitude of the United States has been perfectly correct in the matter; but the Foreign Office is very much vexed that Mr. Gurney should have taken action which has laid a member of the foreign service open to ridicule, even though he was standing within his rights.

Statements Prepared.

(By Associated Press.) BOSTON, September 28.—Judge H. C. S. Phelps, of Lee, was at the State House to-day to prepare a statement to be prepared for transmission to Attorney General at Washington. Governor Bates has also prepared a statement.

NEGROES DRIVEN FROM THE TOWN

(By Associated Press.) HARRODSBURG, KY., September 28.—Eighty negroes, thirty of them women, have arrived here on a train from South Fork, which place they were ordered by the whites to leave, because one of the negroes stabbed a farmer's wife.

It is reported that the white woman is dead.

The negro men were working on a railroad near South Fork. One of the women at the railroad camp went to a farm house and demanded lunch. This was given her, and while the hostess' back was turned the negro woman snatched some clothes and ran away. The farmer's wife pursued and caught her, but was stabbed by the negro woman.

The news of the affair spread rapidly, and in a short time a posse of 200 white men had driven all the negroes from the vicinity.

The blacks will not be permitted to remain in Harrodsburg.

BUBONIC PLAGUE ON STEAMSHIP

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, September 28.—Bubonic plague, it is officially announced, has broken out on board the steamship Bishopgate, which arrived in the River Tyne to-day from Hamburg. When the Bishopgate was discharging her cargo from Rosario, Argentina, at Hamburg, a number of rats that had died from the plague were found on board. On the arrival of the steamer at Harrow the boatswain was ill and was removed to a sailing hospital. The case proved to be undoubtedly bubonic plague.

Steamer Goes Ashore.

(By Associated Press.) ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 28.—The British steamer Loyalist, bound from Halifax for London with a general cargo, went ashore last night at Seal Cove, Trepassay Bay, near Cape Race, during a dense fog. She was a total wreck, but a portion of the cargo may be saved. The crew made their escape.

Donnelly's Denial.

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NO BOXING BOUTS SAYS CHIEF HULCE

Police Interfere With Little Affair Arranged for Last Night.

About 200 sporting men were disappointed last night, because the police interfered with arrangements for a sparring contest to be given by the Richmond Athletic Club.

The club had arranged to give the exhibition in the rooms of the club in Sparks and Black's hall. None but members of the club were to be present, and no charge was to be made.

But Chief Hulce, Captain Tomlinson and Captain Whitlock were "on to the game," and were ready to stop it at the proper time. Therefore, when the officers referred to, and several roundsmen and detectives appeared in the vicinity of the club, the officers of the club realized that there was "something doing," and a conference was held with Chief Hulce and Captain Whitlock, with the result that the contest was not pulled off.

"We do not desire to run up against the law," said Mr. Joe Black last night. "We did not think that a scientific match before members of the club was against the law, but rather than cause any trouble, we felt it best to call the exhibition off. If it had been given, we would have had policemen present to see that everything went in the right way."

The contestants in the bout for points were to have been "Kid" Coplan and an "unknown." Charlie Rinecke was to have been the referee, and he declared that there would have been nothing rough.

Chief Hulce said that he had all arrangements made to prevent or stop the go, as he did not think a boxing match permissible under the laws, no matter how the admission was gained.

For several hours Broad Street in the vicinity of the club room was crowded with the disappointed members of the club.

A FUGITIVE INCENDIARY CHASED WITH BLOODHOUNDS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) GLADSBORO, VA., Sept. 28.—The fine new mill built this summer by Mr. John McMillon and son, near this place, was burned one night last week with all its contents, which is a big loss to Mr. McMillon, as there was no insurance on the property. An empty oil can was found near the mill, and bloodhounds were put on the track and followed for some distance along the bank of the creek. It appeared that the dog was chasing the incendiary, and the man had taken to the water. This proved to be the case.

Several hundred yards further on they again struck his track where he had come out of the water, and tracked him to his house, but in some way he was informed that he was being followed, and he left in the direction of the railroad at Mount Airy, N. C.

Phone messages have been sent there and in other directions, and it is thought he will be arrested. Your correspondent here received a phone message that they thought they had him surrounded. The man's name is Tyson McMillon, who has been before the court several times.

Bodies Recovered.

(By Associated Press.) CENTREVILLE, MD., Sept. 28.—The bodies of four fishermen of this place, whose boat was capsized in Easter Bay last week have been recovered, floating near where the overturned boat was lost. Their names were Captain David Jones, "Jack" Wiggins and two young brothers named Coulter.

Eminent Lawyers Present.

(By Associated Press.) ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The first Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, held under the auspices of the American Bar Association, convened to-day in Festival Hall, at the conclusion of the American Bar Association convention. Eminent lawyers and jurists from all over the world are in attendance. Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, presided.

Get Your Stomach Right

In one week with Drake's Palmato Wine. No distress after three days. Cures to stay cured. Trial bottle free if you send address to Drake's Pharmacy, Chicago. Owen and Minor Drug Company, distributing agents.

WILL DENOUNCE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Committee Appointed to Draw Up Resolutions—What Archbishop Said.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, September 28.—More delegations of Roman Catholic priests from distant sections of the country having arrived since the opening of the Third Ecumenical Congress of the United States, there was a still larger assembly to-day than yesterday at the solemn pontifical mass celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Right Rev. Camillus P. Maes, D. D., bishop of Covington, Ky., who presided over the sessions of the congress.

Bishop Maes appointed a committee to draw up resolutions denouncing the French government for its action towards the Catholic orders. The members of the committee are Archbishops Farley and Ryan, Bishops Ludden and Tierney and Manager Joseph F. Mooney, vicar-general of New York.

Father Dunne, shortly after that copies of the resolutions be ordered sent to the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New York. When this suggestion was made Archbishop Farley said: "I think that would be going too far and mingling up things. The Catholic Church does not belong to the President of the United States or the Governor of the State of New York. It belongs to the Holy See."

OPPOSES FATHER.

Son of Count Tolstoi Predicts Russian Success and Pre-eminence Among Nations.

(By Associated Press.) ST. PETERSBURG, September 25.—Count Tolstoi's son, Leo, in an article in the Novoye Vremya, takes a position diametrically opposed to his father. He has just returned from seeing off his brother, who is departing for the front and writes of the touching scenes he witnessed at Tarnobol, as the reserve men left for the front. Leo, nevertheless, young Tolstoi says the peasants are all united in agreeing that the war must be fought out until Japan is subdued.

He adds: "It is a hard time for Russia, but it is the period of her regeneration. The war in the far East is a great war, such as Russia has not seen since the days of Peter the Great—a war for the possession of the eastern shores of the European-Asiatic continent, just as in the days of Peter, it was for the western shores. Just as in the war with the Swedes, we suffered at Narva, but we conquered at Poltava, we are now suffering reverses with the Asiatic Swedes, but there will come a day when Japan will be vanquished."

In concluding, young Tolstoi predicts the triumph of Russia, which he declares, is destined "to become, instead of England, the greatest nation in the world. He says the Slavs will spread over and absorb all the neighboring peoples they have already subjugated. In the Crimea, the Caucasus, Eastern Russia and Siberia, adding: "Russia is the only power destined to realize the dream of world conquest."

MISS ROOSEVELT IS NOT ENGAGED

A Washington special to the New York Herald says:

Denial of the oft-repeated rumor that Miss Alice Roosevelt has become engaged to Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, was again made in the White House to-day.

Mr. Loeb, secretary of the President, said he knew nothing of any such engagement, and would be quite likely to have such knowledge if any existed. Further than this Mr. Loeb did not care to discuss the personal affairs of the President's family.

Representative Longworth is very popular in the Washington circle, in which Miss Roosevelt and the Countess Cassini are leading members, and this is not the first time rumors of such an engagement have been heard. But as they have been denied, Mr. Loeb's statement is regarded as equivalent to a direct White House denial.

PRESIDENT PRAISES HERO OF THE MISSOURI

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28.—The President was introduced to-day to Mons Monsen, the gunner of the battleship Missouri, who, by flooding the vessel's forward magazine, prevented the total destruction of the ship and her crew at the time of the disaster which cost the lives of more than a score of the Missouri's crew. President Roosevelt warmly congratulated Monsen on his personal bravery and complimented the conduct of the officers and crew of the vessel on the occasion of the disaster, adding that the men of both the American navy and the American army always were to be depended upon in time of danger or emergency.

FAIRBANKS DISCUSSES CHARGE OF CORRUPTION

(By Associated Press.) HELENA, MONT., September 28.—In his principal speech here to-night Senator Fairbanks discussed at length the charge of corruption made against the Republican party. He returned carefully from mention of Judge Parker's name, but it was understood by all that the speech was inspired, but utterances of the Democratic candidate in this subject in his letter of acceptance.

A Suggestion.

As you have returned from your vacation, you should throw away that old Tooth Brush and get a new one. Buro, who you can get a genuine 25c. Safety Brush for 12c., just half price. This is the greatest bargain that has ever been offered to the citizens of Richmond in the Tooth Brush line. You can't go amiss in buying a Buro's. Don't fail to see our enormous stock.

Twelve Prescription Pharmacists Employed.

At the Kellam Hospital, where the duties devolving upon the members of the House of Delegates, I had occasion to examine into and know the workings of the Kellam Cancer Hospital. I believe that institution is doing as much to relieve the sufferings of mankind as any other one institution in the State, and it is worthy the confidence of those suffering from cancer and like ailments.

RECOMMENDS THE KELLAM HOSPITAL

Where Cancers Are Cured Without the Use of the Knife. (Richmond, Va., Aug. 30, 1904.)

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Six Stores.

214 E. Broad St., Hancock and Clay Sts., Beverly and Randolph Sts., Pine St., Pharmacy, 334 S. Pine St., East Pharmacy, Twenty-sixth and Venable Sts., Eaton Pharmacy, Twenty-eighth and N. Sts. Motto: No Article Sold at Full Price.

No trouble to select a Wedding Gift at The E. B. Taylor Co. stores. They have the largest variety of fine China, Rich Cut Glass, Bric-a-brac, Chafing Dishes, Clocks, Reception Lamps and Silverware ever shown in this city, which enables them to offer you better prices than any other house. Also a complete line of Cooking Utensils and Housefurnishing Goods.

1011 E. Main, 9 E. Broad.

The Richmond Ice Company

is prepared, as usual, to promptly and satisfactorily attend to all orders received for

Fuel of All Kinds.

All coal under cover, dry and clean. Nothing but best grades handled. Prices as low as those of other reliable dealers.

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